

Supp. 59,439/B

THE
ANNIVERSARY SERMON
OF THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,
PREACHED AT GROSVENOR CHAPEL,

On SUNDAY, April 16, 1799;

AND AT THE
PARISH CHURCH OF MITCHAM,

On SUNDAY, June 30, 1799.

By the Rev. RICHARD HARRISON, M. A.

MINISTER OF BROMPTON CHAPEL;
JOINT LECTURER OF ST. BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE,
AND OF ST. MARTIN'S IN THE FIELDS.

AN APPENDIX BY THE SOCIETY.

- 1.—PRIZE QUESTIONS ON THE PRESERVATION
OF THE LIVES OF SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.
- 2.—MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.
- 3.—EXTRAORDINARY CASES OF RESUSCITATION.
- 4.—ODES ON REASON AND BENEVOLENCE.
- 5.—PROCESS FOR RESTORING ANIMATION.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY, BY J. NICHOLS:
AND SOLD BY F. AND C. RIVINGTON,
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

M.DCC.XCIX.

1799

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

OF THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,
ISAACHAWKINSBROWNE, Esq. V.P. and M.P.
IN THE CHAIR.

April 16, 1799.

Resolved unanimously,

THAT the THANKS
of this Meeting be presented to the
Reverend RICHARD HARRISON,
for his excellent Sermon, preached in
Favour of this Institution, at Grosvenor
Chapel; and that he be earnestly requested
to grant a Copy of the same to the Society
for Publication.

JOHN BEAUMONT, Register.

STEWARDS,

1799.

MR. ALDERMAN PRICE.	MR. ALD. FERRING.
MR. DEPUTY ILIFF.	MR. DEPUTY ROWLATT.
N. CHARRINGTON, ESQ.	JOHN WILMOT, ESQ.
FRANCIS GROJAN, ESQ.	JOHN WILLOCK, ESQ.
NATH. HADLEY, ESQ.	MR. W. CHAMBERLAIN.
JOHN JACKSON, ESQ.	MR. JOHN CRANAGE.
JAMES JONES, ESQ.	MR. WILLIAM EVANS.
JOHN SHOOLBRED, ESQ.	MR. GRINDALL.
JAMES TATLOCK, ESQ.	MR. THOMAS HAWES.
GEORGE VAUGHAN, ESQ.	MR. JAMES HEDGER.



TO THE KING,

PATRON:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE PRESIDENT,

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS,

TREASURER,

AND

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS,

OF THE

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY:

THE FOLLOWING DISCOURSE

IS HUMBLY INSCRIBED BY

HIS MAJESTY'S

MOST DUTIFUL SUBJECT,

AND THEIR MOST GRATEFUL

RESPECTFUL SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

Lately published,
DEDICATED and PRESENTED, by PERMISSION, to
HIS MAJESTY,
Transactions of the Royal Humane Society,
From 1774 to 1784,
With an Appendix of Miscellaneous Observations
ON
SUSPENDED ANIMATION,
to the Year 1794.

By W. HAWES, M.D.

*Senior Physician to the Surrey and London Dispensaries,
H. M. of the R. P. S. Manchester, L. P. S. Bath, A. S. &c.*

A NEW ENQUIRY
INTO THE
SUSPENSION OF VITAL ACTION,
IN CASES OF DROWNING—SUFFOCATION, &c.

*To which was unanimously adjudged
The Royal Humane Society's Gold Medal;*

BEING AN ATTEMPT TO IMPROVE THE
Art of restoring Animation.

The THIRD EDITION.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
HINTS for the PRESERVATION of PERSONS
exposed to those Accidents which so often
prematurely suspend or extinguish
VITAL ACTION. -

By A. FOTHERGILL, M.D. F.R.S.

A

S E R M O N, &c.

ACTS XX. VERSE 10.

Trouble not yourselves, for his Life is in him.

PHILANTHROPY, or the general love of our fellow-creatures, was practised within a very circumscribed bound, and but little understood, previous to that propitious æra, when the glorious Gospel of Christ blazed upon the benighted minds of men, and the sun of righteousness arose with healing in his wings. As the evidences of Christianity obtained their proper influence, so in proportion the seeds of piety and virtue gradually sprung forth; those good works, which, when practised upon truly Evangelical grounds, are the ornaments of our Religion, began to exalt our nature, and to advance the human character to that super-eminent dignity,

for which it was at first designed by its great Author. But, as our all-wise Creator well considered that something more than precept was necessary, to imprint upon the minds of men the great and leading principles of the Christian faith; therefore, to establish them more generally, and to give them that extensive spread, which they have since obtained, and towards which they were then advancing, he resolves to pay his gracious visit to this lower world; and to bring to perfection, by his own personal example, that great design which he had in view, and which by precept, however perfect and unerring, could be but imperfectly accomplished.

To make his example as impressive as possible, he determines to exhibit to the astonished beholders some instances of his supernatural power. To this important end he mixes familiarly with every description of men; and, in the most condescending manner, endeavours to remove their scruples, and to establish their minds in the belief of those doctrines, which he came by his own meek and humble example to cultivate and improve in them. He therefore, during the forty years he lived with them, took every opportunity to convince the Infidel, and reclaim the Sinner. He exhibited before them, as often as occasion offered, those miracles, which, in the then in-

fant

fant state of the Christian Church, were necessary for erecting it upon that firm basis on which it now stands; and against which, I trust, the shafts of modern infidelity, and the futile cavils of the specious sons of human reason, will be in vain directed. But, as a time was coming, when our great Pattern would quit this earthly theatre; as a period was approaching, when his great example was to be lost to mankind; and as he, by his omniscience, could dive into the womb of time, and discover the hidden things of darkness; he foresaw, that, unless he left behind him some striking instances of the effect of his doctrine, the irresolute and weak mind of man would imperceptibly sink into a fatal forgetfulness of him, and thereby frustrate his gracious endeavours to procure for them present peace and everlasting happiness.

To obviate so fatal an evil, and to perpetuate the remembrance of him, and his gracious intentions to rescue them from the paths of darkness and error, he resolves to select some from amongst those who had distinguished themselves for their more open and acrimonious opposition to the sacred precepts of Christianity, as proper objects whereon to exhibit his divine power; as well as to display, to the end of time, the irresistible force of the Christian belief, and the

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conviction

conviction with which it strikes the consciences even of the greatest unbelievers.

Amongst those to whom he communicated himself in a most wonderful manner, no one stands more prominent upon record than St. Paul. As he had been the greatest blasphemer, by a natural climax he became the greatest saint. Our Saviour, therefore, endues him with strength from on high, and gives him, in common with the rest of the Apostles, a healing power and a divine virtue, to perform those wonderful miracles, which tended to strengthen others in their belief, and enabled them to emerge from the dark clouds of ignorance and superstition. Thus divinely gifted, we find him, in the chapter from whence my text is taken, in direct imitation of his gracious Master, preaching to the Disciples; and enforcing that faith, of which he himself was so great, so striking an instance.

Whilst thus profitably employed in impressing upon the minds of his hearers those great truths which now forced themselves upon his enlightened mind, and to which, for a long time, he had been a total stranger; now it was, that that all-gracious Being, who had been the instrument of his remarkable conversion, afforded him an opportunity of evidencing the power of his Religion; for it

is

is related, “ that there sat in a window a certain
 “ young man named Eutychus, being fallen into
 “ a deep sleep : and, as Paul was long preaching,
 “ he sunk down with sleep, and fell down from
 “ the third loft, and was taken up dead. And
 “ Paul went down, and fell upon him; and, embracing him, said, Trouble not yourselves, for
 “ his life is in him.”

In this relation we may trace the goodness and long-suffering of our God. We may admire that unbounded love for his fellow-creatures, which marks the character of the great Apostle St. Paul ; particularly for those who, like himself, had long lain dormant to the powerful influences of the Divine Spirit. And it will likewise teach us to admire, encourage, assist, and co-operate with those sons of humanity, who, in imitation of the great Apostle, are employed in raising up from the gates of Death those who had assumed his own ghastly semblance, and were apparently bound in the chains of the universal leveller.

The goodness and long-suffering of God may be traced, when we reflect upon the torpid state in which Eutychus must long have been involved, with respect to the leading and fundamental principles of the Christian faith. St. Paul, the most eloquent

eloquent of preachers, the most learned of the Apostles, the most zealous promoter of true Religion, and the most convincing teacher of Gentiles, could not rouse him to a serious attention, though, in the most animating, masterly, and enforcing language, he was displaying the great advantages of a sincere and rational belief, and was magnifying the great Master of the Christian name. To have consigned a fellow-creature to the dark mansions of the grave; to have allowed the grim tyrant to triumph over his apparently devoted victim, while he continued untouched by the powerful voice of divine inspiration; as it would have been utterly inconsistent with the important work in which St. Paul was then employed, so would it have been a reflection upon that power by which he was inspired, and under the guidance of which he was then fulfilling the great end of his divine mission,

He therefore assumes to himself that life-giving power, with which he felt himself endowed; and, approaching towards the body, said to those who stood around it, "Trouble not yourselves, for his life is in him." The spectators of this melancholy scene were no doubt bitterly deploring the fate of the unfortunate Eutychus. St. Paul, whose feelings were now as much alive for the
 poor

poor sufferer, as his zeal was intent upon promoting his great Master's glory, immediately fell upon the body, and, by a miraculous embrace, restored it, with its now re-assumed functions, to the astonished beholders; for we are informed, in the twelfth verse, that they "brought the young man alive, and were not a little comforted."

We are not told whether the parents of the hapless youth were amongst those who formed the mournful circle. It is most probable, and the age of the young man supports the supposition, that his parents were yet alive. If so, what must have been their sense of the goodness of God, who had permitted the Apostle to bring from the gates of death their dear child! What must have been their gratitude to the Apostle, for performing the great work with such astonishing success, and restoring the re-animated darling to his fond, and almost distracted parents! And with what pleasure ought *We* to embrace the present opportunity of evincing the same gratitude towards an Institution, which has now for twenty-five years been exerting its unwearied endeavours in the cause of the Publick, by restoring upwards of two thousand of our fellow creatures from every species of apparent dissolution!

The

The HUMANE SOCIETY has deservedly experienced the approbation and support of the great, the learned, and the good. Men, of the first talents in every rank of life, have been proud to contribute their efforts to forward its views, and to accelerate its designs. The first ornaments of the Clerical Character have powerfully pleaded, and most forcibly shewn, the excellency and utility of this god-like Institution: After whose various learned, eloquent, and impressive addresses delivered from the pulpit, nothing but the deepest conviction of the good which has been diffused not only to the individuals restored to life, but to the Community at large, could have induced me to give my feeble aid to perpetuate its fame, and add, if possible, to the merited reputation it has already acquired.

But it must be lamented, that the Patronage it has obtained, though truly munificent, has been barely equal to the Expences incurred by the extensive circulation of the plans, the distribution of the apparatus at the different receiving-houses, and the liberal rewards paid to those who aid the Medical Assistants in their attempts to recover life. These are such constant drains upon the finances of the Institution, as call for the most liberal

beral assistance of the Publick. An annual guinea, deducted from your amusements or recreations, may be the means of gladdening the fond parent's heart, and restoring to life, to peace and happiness, the staff of his declining age.

But, further to excite your present liberality, allow me to say, that this Institution has a claim superior to various other munificent endowments that do honour to the British character. *They* only guard against the approaches of death: *This* does infinitely more. It pursues the grim tyrant even to the very borders of his territories; and snatches the apparently devoted victims from his cold embrace, even when they had assumed his own ghastly semblance and appearance. To preserve the lives of our fellow-countrymen must at all times be considered as a most glorious pursuit: and, if there ever was a period when such pursuits deserved the most liberal encouragement, it must be the present; in which our lives, our Religion, our property, and the best interests of our fellow-men, are vitulently attacked, and their annihilation threatened, by an implacable foe.

It is impossible to say of what use one life may be to the State at this momentous crisis. The restoration of one of its most inferior members may prove its preservation. Be it remembered,
that

that the liberties of Rome were preserved by a slave. To preserve the lives of the lower classes of the Community must ever be most politic and useful: for it is a received opinion, that the riches of a nation always bear a certain proportion to the number of its artificers and laborious members; and that a decrease of them causes a decrease of its wealth and power.

The loss of every manufacturer and mechanic is a sure prejudice to commerce, of every labourer to agriculture, of every seaman to navigation. But, as it is to the exertions of our gallant seamen that we are indebted for the peaceable and uninterrupted enjoyment of the labours of the mechanic and the husbandman, every plan for *their* future preservation must meet with the decided approbation of their grateful and admiring countrymen. The more immediate and active promoters of this Charity, therefore, joining in the general sentiments of gratitude and approbation, approving of the ample rewards and noble encouragements held forth to the brave defenders of the civil and religious rights of their fellow-subjects, have received Plans for the Preservation of Shipwrecked Mariners.

It would trespass too much upon your time to enter upon the several particulars which form this
useful

useful improvement. They have already been made public. The only difficulty attending the putting of them into execution, they look up to a generous nation to remove; and past experience has convinced them that they shall not long look in vain. To hold out assistance to the brave sailor, in the moment of expected dissolution; to call him back to his wife, his family, and his friends; and thus to render him further serviceable in supporting the insulted liberties of his country; is an attempt worthy of, and peculiar to, the British character. To enlarge upon this point, or to multiply persuasives to excite your support, would be an insult to the name of Britons. I shall only observe, then, that, as good members of society, as good patriots, and as sincere lovers of your country, you are all deeply interested in promoting the welfare, and aiding the designs of the HUMANE SOCIETY*.

* ANNUAL COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Right Hon. Sir JOHN WILLIAM ANDERSON, Bart. Lord Mayor
and M.P. in the Chair.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

2,319 Men, Women, and Children, restored to Life.

The Medical Assistants of this Society
accept no Pecuniary Recompence
for the Time they devote to a difficult and tedious Process;

"Their sole Reward is the Joy of doing good."

Having

Having endeavoured to shew that in a Commercial and National sense you are all concerned in the future prosperity of this Institution; I must further claim your attention, whilst I endeavour to engage the best feelings of human nature in its behalf. The love of our offspring is enforced by the laws of Nature, of Man, and of God. With what sedulous and unremitted care does every fond parent watch over them during the two feeble periods of infancy and childhood! As the mind expands itself, how careful are they to instill into them not only what should be the first principle of education, a trust and affiance in the Supreme Being; but also to adorn them with those mental acquirements, and external accomplishments, which render them most dear to their parents, beloved by their friends, and, we trust, acceptable to their God.

Suppose, then, my friends, a child thus educated, thus accomplished, thus beloved, in an evil hour, by some unforeseen accident, consigned apparently to the dark mansions of the dead! The weeping parents, in the pungency of their sorrow, in the extremity of their grief, fly, with uplifted hands and streaming eyes, to these Sons of Humanity. "Come," say they, "try
your

your skill, exert that ability which, under the providence of God, has so often proved successful. Bring back to our disconsolate breasts the darling of our declining years; our only solace against the calamities of life;—the only object that can make its joys delightful. Let us once more behold that countenance, which beamed with filial affection; those eyes, which shot forth the tenderest tokens of regard, again illumined with returning life, and restoring peace and comfort to our minds, now overwhelmed with the most agonizing sorrow and distress!”

Such an address as this must be irresistible: the finer feelings of the human heart, the ties of Christianity, and the impulse of Nature, *all* engage them in the cause of the unhappy sufferers, and urge them to the humane, but truly god-like undertaking. What, during this anxious period, must be the feelings of the fond, but almost distracted parents! At length Almighty Providence smiles upon the act. The child is restored; and those engaged in the arduous work exclaim to the grateful and astonished parents, in the words of my text, “Trouble not yourselves, “for his life is in him!”

This is no exaggerated representation. The scene of mingled grief and joy has often called
C forth

forth the tear of sensibility from those employed to administer the life-giving means; and the over-whelming tide of bliss which must then be experienced by the recently miserable, but now truly happy parents, I have witnessed, when attending the annual festival of this Institution. You would then, with me, my friends, have enjoyed the truest feast of the soul. You would have seen the tear of gratitude starting from the eye of the aged matron. You would have beheld the fond father returning, by a silent but irresistible kind of eloquence, his ardent thanks to the promoters of his present happiness. You would have been witness to a group of happy beings, each bearing the Great Charter of his faith, and offering up to God and their preservers the incense of their unfeigned thanks. The sight would have warmed your hearts, and must have enlisted you amongst the firm unalterable friends of this excellent Establishment.

But, lest further persuasives should yet be necessary to animate you to the glorious work, * look there! behold that cloud of witnesses! living monuments of the success attending the efforts of humanity! In them, behold your God

* Several of the objects restored by the means of this Institution were seated in a gallery fronting the pulpit.

- glorified,

glorified, and the interests of his Religion essentially promoted! Had they not been rescued from the ravages of the great destroyer, they might have descended to the grave before they had experienced the power of Christ's gospel, or been in any way serviceable to the interests of their fellow-creatures.

When we reflect upon the frailty of human nature, it will not be uncharitable to suppose, that they might not be prepared to meet their God. Had not Divine Providence permitted the hand of Death to lay heavy upon them, they might have lived, and, dreadful to think! they might have died, without once feeling the energetic power of sacred truth. But, since their miraculous recall from the confines of the grave, we cannot for a moment suppose that they can any longer continue insensible to the Great Power who restored them, or remain any longer deaf to his divine precepts.

If such have been the benefits derived to these now before you, how shall we estimate the stupendous blessing conveyed to those, who, in the moment of dark despair, unfortified by those religious barriers which alone would have enabled them to sustain firmly the storms of

adverse fortune, impiously attempted to wrest from the hands of their great Creator his indisputable prerogative to dispose of that existence which he alone could give! I am authorised by the Reports of the Society to affirm, that, in various instances, *their* restoration has been the means of implanting in their now calm and resigned breasts the deepest sense of gratitude to their preservers, and the most profound veneration of that Supreme Being, by whose divine permission they have been saved not only from temporal, but probably from eternal destruction. The gloom which once pervaded their desponding minds, and caused them to sully the image of their Maker, is now succeeded by a ready acquiescence in his divine dispensations. They are resolved to sustain, with religious fortitude, the future evils of life; and, though the dark clouds of adversity should again cast a shade over their temporal happiness, yet, with good old Eli, will they exclaim, “It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good;” and, with the royal Psalmist, “They will praise the Lord, while they live; yea, as long as they have any being, they will sing praises to their God.” Such important effects wrought in the minds of those recalled to life, and, more especially, of the unhappy suicides restored to society,

society, to themselves, to virtue, and to their God, are sufficient to gain a steady proselyte in every good, beneficent, and truly pious character. But if, in addition to *these* persuasives, I have been so fortunate as to produce *others*, which have convinced you, that, as members of the Community, as good patriots, as lovers of God, and sincere professors of his holy religion, you are all interested in the present success and future welfare of the Humane Society; if you believe that these important advantages have been derived to mankind by the extensive and disinterested endeavours of the Sons of Humanity;—if these considerations have gained an ascendancy in your minds, you will now evince by your liberal contributions the high sense you entertain of its utility, and by your example engage others in the same work and labour of love.

May your oblations this day call down upon you and yours the richest blessings which God can give, or man receive! May the Almighty shield you all from the various accidents incident to human life! May the blessings of those who were ready to perish come upon you, and procure for you present and eternal peace!

May you all descend, with well-grounded hopes of everlasting happiness, into the silent chambers of the grave ; and, at the last great day, arise from thence in triumph ; being made partakers of that happy sentence, “ Well done, “ good and faithful servants, enter ye into your “ Master’s joy !”

AMEN.



A P P E N D I X.

BY THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

PRESERVATION OF THE LIVES OF SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.

O passi graviora, dabit Deus his quoque finem.

—*Revocate animos, mæstumque timorem*

Mittite,—Forſan, et hæc olim meminiffe juvabit.

Per varios caſus, per tot discrimina rerum,

Tendimus in Latium.

*Durate, & voſmet rebus ſervate ſecundis *.*—VIRG.

HONORARY MEDALLIONS AND PECUNIARY BOUNTIES.

FOR THE FIRST BEST IN POINT OF MERIT,

AN HONORARY MEDAL;

FOR THE SECOND TEN GUINEAS;

FOR THE THIRD FIVE GUINEAS.

QUESTIONS.

I. *What are the beſt means of preſerving Mariners and others from Shipwreck?*

II. *What will be the moſt probable means of keeping the Veſſels afloat, ſo as to preſerve the Lives of thoſe who may be in ſo perilous a Situation?*

III. *The moſt certain Methods of conveying Aſſiſtance from Shore to Veſſels in Diſtreſs within a certain Diſtance of Land, and when the Boats dare*

not venture out to the Aid of Shipwrecked Mariners?

* The eſcape of Æneas and his companions from ſhipwreck, is peculiarly applicable to the ſublime object of the Humane Society, The Lives of Shipwrecked Mariners, &c.

FIRST MEETING.

London Coffee-House, March 2, 1799.

JOHN NICHOLS, Esq in the Chair;

The following Resolutions passed unanimously :

I. That the Essay (which has for its motto),

“ DELIGHTFUL TASK—TO SOFTEN HUMAN WOE,

“ ’TIS WHAT THE HAPPY TO THE UNHAPPY OWĒ,”

and happily enlists *Philosophy* in the cause of *Humanity*, is a very *able* and *scientific* performance.

II. THAT THE PRECAUTIONS which it so earnestly impresses may lead to prevent the fatal disasters of Shipwreck, and to preserve the Lives of British Seamen, the Bulwark of the Nation.

III. THAT CONSEQUENTLY ITS PUBLICATION at this eventful period* will not only be seasonable, but peculiarly interesting to the Publick; and therefore that this be undertaken (with the permission of the Author) at the expence of the Royal Humane Society.

THAT THE TREASURER BE REQUESTED to write to the *Elder Brethren of the Corporation of the Trinity House*, to request a deputation of the Elder Brethren to attend the next Meeting, in order that an adequate Opinion may be formed of the Drawings and Models of the Candidates, so that the Determinations may be judiciously decided, and be productive of the *greatest Benefits* to all who may be unfortunately shipwrecked.

* IN THE MONTHS OF JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, THIS YEAR,
THERE WERE MOST DREADFUL HAVOCKS
OF THE LIVES OF SAILORS AND OTHERS BY
REPEATED SHIPWRECKS.

DR. HAWES to JAMES COURT, Esq.

Secretary of the Trinity House.

SIR,

I AM REQUESTED BY THE DIRECTORS of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY to acquaint you, for the information of the ELDER BRETHREN of the Trinity-House, that, in consequence of the Society having advertised *premiums* for the best inventions for saving lives at Sea from Shipwreck and other accidents, they have received *Dissertations* on that subject, and Models, from different parts of the kingdom.— But, feeling themselves inadequate to form so proper a judgement as those who are acquainted with maritime concerns, they wish for the assistance of such to adjudge the premiums.

I am, therefore, to request the Board will please to depute two or more of the Brethren to meet the Directors on the 12th instant at the London Coffee-house.

Your answer will be esteemed a favour by,

Sir, Your most obedient servant,

W. HAWES, TREASURER.

No. 8, *Spital Square*, March 6, 1799.

TO DR. HAWES.

SIR,

— *Trinity House, London, March 8, 1799.*

HAVING LAID BEFORE THE GENERAL COURT of this Corporation, held yesterday, your letter of the 6th instant, signifying the request of the DIRECTORS of the Royal Humane Society that two or more of the ELDER BRETHREN may be deputed to meet them on the occasion of adjudging the premiums offered by the Society for the best inventions for saving lives at Sea from Shipwreck and other accidents;—I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Directors, that the Court, feeling very happy in the important opportunity of affording any information and assistance towards promoting the benevolent and laudable designs of that excellent Institution, for the public benefit and safety;—have appointed Capt. KING and Capt. HUDDART to meet the *Directors* at the London Coffee-house, on Tuesday next, the 12th instant, at twelve o'clock, agreeable to their request.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Dr. Hawes.

JAMES COURT.

SECOND

SECOND MEETING.

Rev. Dr. GREGORY in the Chair.

March 19, 1799.

CAPT. REED, CAPT. KING, CAPT. HUDDART, and CAPT. EASTERBY, honoured the Committee with their presence; and minutely examined the Essays, Drawings, and Models, of the various

C A N D I D A T E S.

I.—Mr. S. GRAMSHAW, of H. M. C. *Dover.*II.—Mr. ROBERT CRANE, *N.wich.*

III.—ADAM BOSQUET, Esq.

IV.—S.—R. S.—F.—L.

V.—NON SIBI, SED TOTI GENITUM, TE CREDERE MUNDO.

VI.—“DELIGHTFUL TASK—TO SOFTEN HUMAN WOE,
“TIS WHAT THE HAPPY TO THE UNHAPPY OW.”

THIRD and LAST MEETING of the COMMITTEE and ELDER BRETHREN of the Trinity-House.

London Coffee-House, March 19,

JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. in the Chair,

The following is an exact copy of the conclusion of this important business for the present year; which appeared in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for March, 1799.

Mr. URBAN,

I send you the following resolutions, in hopes that the attention of scientific and ingenious men will now be forcibly attracted to an hitherto too much-neglected subject,

THE PRESERVATION OF SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.

On Tuesday, the 19th of March,

A Committee of *Directors* of the Royal Humane Society was held at the London Coffee-house, at which some of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house did them the honour a second time to attend. — The resolution of a former Committee was read, relative to an ingenious Essay presented to the Humane Society, and ordering the publication of the same with the consent of the Author. — On opening the sealed note which accompanied the same, it appeared to be Dr. FOTHERGILL, of Bath.

After duly considering the various projects submitted to their consideration for saving lives in cases of shipwreck, and assisting vessels in distress, the Committee unanimously concluded on the following resolutions:

Resolved,

Resolved, That, no original invention having been presented to this Society for saving the lives of shipwrecked mariners, the first premium is not adjudged to any Candidate.

Resolved, That, on examining the projects, &c. of Mr. S. Gramshaw, particularly that of conveying a line by a bow to the shore, he appears to be justly entitled to the *second prize*;—and that it be earnestly recommended to him to consider of the most powerful and practicable projectile force for effecting that desirable purpose.

Resolved, That the sum, appropriated to the *first prize*, be divided among the other Candidates, in the following proportions.

Mr. R. Crane, of Norwich, as a testimony of the pains and ingenuity which he has taken on this important occasion, is requested to accept of a present of four guineas.

To No. 1, the sum of three guineas is adjudged.

To No. 6, the same is adjudged.

Resolved, That the TREASURER be requested to transmit the thanks of this Committee to ABRAHAM BOSQUET, esq. for his ingenious communication; and the Committee hope he will continue his attention to the subject.

This Committee having been attended by a deputation of Elder Brethren of the Trinity House;

Resolved, That it be strongly recommended to the Managers of the R. H. S. to institute *similar premiums* for the following year, for the encouragement of ingenious men in the benevolent endeavour *to save the lives of shipwrecked mariners*;—and that the GROUNDWORK OF THE PROJECTS AND ESSAYS be the following resolutions.

On duly considering the projects which have been submitted to us for preservation of the lives of shipwrecked mariners, &c.;

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee,

I. That means may be contrived for preventing vessels which are light and of particular importance, such as packets, from foundering at sea, by means of a thick lining of cork or very light timber, which may prevent the vessel from sinking in case of any of her planks starting, or other accidents happening to the hull.

II. That, in case of shipwreck, the grand object is to form a communication with the shore; and it appears to this Committee, that the most probable means of effecting this object is to convey a rope or line by some projectile force to the

the nearest land; and that, the more simple the machine for this purpose (having ample power), the more likely it is to have a proper practical effect.

III. That the construction of life-boats to go from the shore to a vessel wrecked or in distress (which life-boats ought to be lined with cork or light timber so as to keep buoyant in almost all cases) is a most laudable and excellent invention; and this Committee cannot but hope, that, if this plan was universally adopted on all our sea-coasts, at least wherever it is practicable, it would save the lives of numbers of mariners, and other persons valuable to society.

IV. THAT THE INSTITUTION OF A BODY OF WATERMEN ready to venture, on all occasions of shipwreck, in life-boats, or other vessels, *to assist persons in distress*, would be extremely useful.—That such persons should have particular privileges, particular protections from being impressed, and perhaps badges such as the firemen in London, and should be encouraged by the prospect of rewards to adventure on all such occasions.

THESE RESOLUTIONS are humbly submitted by this Committee to the candid consideration of the Publick; and all seafaring gentlemen, and mechanicks, are earnestly entreated to give their attention to these and other methods for preserving the lives of shipwrecked mariners.

J. NICHOLS, Chairman.

TO JAMES COURT, Esq.

SIR,

No. 8, Spital Square, *March*, 1799.

I AM REQUESTED by the Court of Directors of the Royal Humane Society to beg you will convey their thanks to the Elder Brethren of Trinity-House for the obliging attention they paid to the Society's request, and particularly to those Gentlemen who attended.

As the HUMANE SOCIETY mean to offer premiums for the next year, they flatter themselves that the BOARD will give their kind assistance whenever those premiums may be adjudged.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. HAWES, Treasurer.

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

L O N D O N.

Dr. LETTSOM—Dr. HAWES—and Dr. JOHN LETTSOM.
Spital-square, Mr. CRUDEN.
Artillery-place, JOHN MILWARD, Esq.
Lime-street, Mr. SIMPSON.
Nicholas-lane, Mr. ATKINSON.
Garlick-hill, Mr. WALFORD.
St. Paul's, Mr. HURLOCK.
Old Fish-street, Mr. ARMIGER.
Salisbury-square, Mr. BAKER.
Holborn, Mr. HEATHER.
Chancery-lane, Mr. HOULSTON.
Hyde-street, Mr. WHITMORE.
Strand, Mr. BEAUMONT, Mr. PHIPPEN, & Mr. MOORE.

M I D D L E S E X.

Below London Bridge.
Tower-hill, Mr. WARNER.
Limehouse, Mr. SMITH, Mr. WALFORD, and Mr. REID.
Poplar, Mr. MAXWELL.
Radcliff-cross, Mr. HARKNESS.
Shadwell, M. WILSON.
Billingsgate, Mr. TURNEY, Mr. DRAPER.
Whitechapel, Mr. CURTIS.
Mile-end, Mr. DOWERS.

Above Westminster-bridge.

Chelsea, Dr. SMITH, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. KINNARD,
 and Mr. KNUTTON.
Fulham, Mr. PARRY and Mr. BUNNETT.
Hammer-smith, Mr. LOVEDAY, Mr. GROVER, and
 Mr. GERRARD.
Ealing, Mess. EGERTON and GORDON.
Brentford, Mr. CORSON, Mr. OLIVER, and Mr. PITT.
Isleworth, Mr. DEGE and Mr. CROUCH.
Twickenham, Mess. BEAUCHAMP and GILCHRIST.
Hampton, Mr. GRIFFENHOOF and Mr. NIXON.
Statnes, Mr. POPE and Mr. TOTTLE.
Egham, Mr. CHURCH.
Lalham, Mr. WATSON.
Sunbury, Mr. BOONE.

Serpentine-river.

Paddington, Mr. DAWS.

Knightsbridge, Mr. JACKSON and Mr. KELLY.

Kensington, Mr. HARDWICKE and Mr. THOMPSON.

Quebec-street, Mr. WHALE, Mr. BILLINGHURST.

Islington.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. CLIFTON, Mr. JEFFERSON.

Kentish-town, Mr. LEROUX.

Hampstead, Mr. BLISS.

St. Ann's and Aldenham, Mr. ANDREWS.

Elstree, Edgeware, and Whitechurch, Mr. ARBUCKLE.

Watford, Dr. KILBY, Mr. MASTERS, Mr. FAWCETT.

Barnett, Mr. RUMBOLD and Mr. WILSON.

Hoxton, Mr. PARKINSON.

Shoreditch, Mr. DEARNS.

Stoke Newington, Mr. PENN and Mr. SMITH.

Tottenham, Mr. HOLMES and Mr. HOLT.

Edmonton, Mr. HAMMOND, Mr. CONNOP, and Mr. MA

Enfield, Dr. SHERWEN and Mr. HARRISON.

Hackney, Mr. HAYWARD and Mr. SALMON.

Clapton, Mr. DOWNING.

Bethnal Green, Mr. HART and Mr. FOX.

B E R K S.

Windfor, Dr. BIDDLE, Mr. WILLIAMSON.

Eaton, Mr. M^cQUEEN.

K E N T.

Rocheſter, Dr. BEUGO and RICHARD THOMPSON, Eſq.

Mr. BLACKSTONE, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. ROBINSON.

Stroud, Mr. BARROW, Mr. WEEKS, and Mr. BROMLEY.

Chatham, Mr. CONQUEST, Mr. RUFFIN, and Mr. BRIANT.

Gillingham, Mr. DAVIES, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. COOPER.

Woolwich, Mr. COMBES, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. HORNSBY.

Greenwich, Mr. BRAINE and Mr. WHEATLY.

Deptford, Mr. SHERIFFE, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. WOOD.

Peckham, Mr. EDWARDS.

Lewiſham, Mr. DAVIES.

Queen-ſtreet, Mr. WHITE.

St. Olave's, Mr. HAWES, Meſſ. LEADAM and BASSET

Meſſ. HOOPER and WAGSTAFFE.

Shad Thames, Meſſ. SHUTER and POWELL.

Dowgate hill, Mr. ANDERSON.

Rotherhithe, Mr. GAITSKELL, Mr. BUNGEY,

Mr. ROBERTS.

BEDFORD.

Mr. GADSBY, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. CAMPION.

SURREY.

Blackfriars, Mr. RAYLEY, R EVANS, Esq. & Mr. CHAMPNEY.

Lambeth, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MORGAN, and Mr. YOUNG.

Clapham, Mr. PRIOR and Mr. GARDNER.

Mitcham, Mr. PARROTT and Mr. GRELLIER.

Wandsworth, Mr. PERFECT and Mr. BLOXLAND.

Putney, Mr. MALDEN.

Mortlake, Mess. DAVIES and KING.

Eastsheen, Mr. COGHLAN.

Richmond, Mr. SMITH and Mr. MIDDLETON.

Kingsion, Mr. HEMMINGS and Mr. TAYLOR,
Mr. BAKER.

Henley, Mr. POPE and Mr. MAPLETON.

Wybridge, Mr. WEBB.

Chertsey, Mr. SMITH and Mr. SUMMERS.

ESSEX.

Walham Abbey, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. HAMMOND,
Mr. WADDINGTON.

Woodford, Mr. ROGERS.

Stratford, Mr. How, Mr. FOX, Mr. FURNASS.

Ilford, Mr. MOORE.

Barking, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. BRAY, Mr. COOKE.

Cokhester, Mr. NEWEL, Mr. STAPLES, Mr. GRETTON.

Harwich, Mr. COX and Mr. HOPKINS.

Halfstead, Mr. FORBES.

St. Osyth, Mr. ROGERS.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Hertford, Dr. ANDREE and Mr. FROST.

Ware, Mr. BUTTS.

Dunsby, Mr. TICE.

Cheshunt, Mr. HOOPER and Mr. SANDERS.

SUFFOLK.

S U F F O L K.

East Bergholt, Mr. SIMPSON.

Baxford, Mr. SALTER.

Hobrook, Mr. BUCK.

B A T H.

Dr. FOTHERGILL.

B R I G H T O N.

Mr. HALL.

S O U T H A M P T O N.

H. CORBIN, Esq. Mess. MEAES and KEAL,
Mr. BERNARD.

P O R T S M O U T H.

Dr. MEEK, Dr. WALLER, Mr. CHALDECOT,
Mr. TASWELL, and Mr. WILKES.
Farnham, Mr. ENGLISH.

P O R T S E A.

Mr. GASELEE, Mr. AYLWARD, Mr. HILL, Mr. HURST.

G O S P O R T.

Dr. LIND, Mr. HARPUR, Mr. HATCHER,
Mr. SEMPNELL, and Mr. WALLER.

H A S L A R - H O S P I T A L.

Dr. JOHN LIND and Mr. DODS.

*"Blest if their aid expiring souls could save,
"And snatch them cold and speechless from the grave."*

AN EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF
RESUSCITATION.MR. BALDOCK HAS PROVED
THE NECESSITY OF PERSEVERANCE
IN THE RESTORATIVE ART.IT IS TO BE HOPED,
THAT THE FACULTY WILL BE ANIMATED
IN ALL CASES OF SUFFOCATION
AND SUSPENDED LIFE.*Suffex, Jan. 2, 1797.*

Mr. BALDOCK's Son fell into a pond, and remained at least *a quarter of an hour* in the pond before assistance could be obtained.—An elder brother's dismal cries being heard by a hatter, he hastened to the spot and searched for the body in vain.—The women prevailed on him to make *a second attempt*, and, after some time, he found the body.—THE ALMOST DISTRACTED FATHER HAD ARRIVED, and declared his son to *all appearance dead*;—face black, pulsation and breathing had ceased.—He carried his *lifeless child* home.—The fond anxious parents rubbed the body with hot cloths, &c.—The Humane Society's process was employed for a *full hour* without the smallest prospect of success. They persevered, and at length had the happiness to discover returning life. This encouraged the FATHER and MOTHER to redouble their exertions, which proved *ineffectual* for *two hours*, the body *appearing as a corpse*.—At the expiration of *four hours* they brought the vital functions into visible action.—THE RETURN OF ANIMATION seemed painful to him; cried loud; his eyes on a sudden burst wide open, and were full of terror:—The warm bath was now continued breast-high, in which situation he became calm for about ten minutes. When taken out and put into a warm bed, he was soon after perceived to breathe.

MY DEAR BOY now spoke incoherently.—About nine his mother went to bed to him; he passed the night without sleep, with heat, and no sweat. By medical attention in about three weeks his health was perfectly restored*.

“Papa, as I have died once, and been brought to life, must I undergo the pains of death a second time?”

* Mr. BALDOCK was unanimously voted
the Thanks of the Annual Court of Directors,
and the Honorary Medallion.

AQUATIC SUFFOCATION, &c.

PUBLISHED.

BY ORDER OF THE STEWARDS,

1799.

HENRY CORBIN, Esq.

TO THE

TREASURER.

MY DEAR SIR,

Southampton, Feb. 20, 1799.

AFTER a lapse of so long a period, it is some consolation our correspondence should re-commence with the relation of *another instance* of Resuscitation.—My patient, with his wife and infant family, will attend church next Sunday to offer up their grateful prayers to ALMIGHTY GOD for this signal act of his divine interposition.

“ On Friday night James Parker slipped over the Quay, and no means appeared to effect his rescue; a boat could not live under the agitation of the sea. The men of the watch grappled something with their boat-hook, and dragged it ashore, which was conveyed to the Watch-house, the body wiped dry, and the Resuscitative Process assiduously employed.—*In half an hour signs of returning life gladdened our hearts.*—He was put in a warm bed, and gradually recovered his speech, recollection, and health.”

“ CAPTAIN RIGA

fell into the sea, remained under water several minutes, and was conveyed apparently dead to the watch-house.—By an assiduous perseverance in the various RESUSCITATIVE METHODS recommended by our Society, *his Life was happily restored.*”

Mr. CORBIN beneficently observes,

“ I have furnished the DANISH CAPTAIN with the *Plans of Resuscitation*, in order to impress his countrymen with an idea, that, in the important exercise of *Humanity*,

“ A BRITISH HEART KNOWS NO DISTINCTION.”

See Annual Report, 1797, p. 30.

LIFE OF A SAILOR RESTORED.

ATTESTED BY CAPTAIN R. D. FANCOURT.

Jan. 26, 1799, at Sun-set.

JOHN HILL, a Seaman of H. M. S. *Agamemnon*, fell over-board.—The boat being some way astern of the ship, and the tide running strong against them, it was about *fifteen minutes* before he was on board. His face and lips livid, eyes fixed, and other appearances of dissolution. The Resuscitative means recommended by the H. S. were assiduously employed. In about half an hour I perceived, with joy, the lungs faintly resuming their office.—The pupil shewed a tendency to contract, a quivering of the upper lip, convulsions, and a gradual diffusion of vitality.

The convulsions soon after ceased, he respired easy, and deglutition returned, but remained comatose; when he awoke was surprised to find himself in that situation, and *did not recollect* any thing that occurred from the time he fell overboard. His *pulse was strong and full*; therefore, to obviate subsequent inflammation, I took a few ounces more blood from him, and pursued the antiphlogistic plan, which, in a few days, perfectly restored him to life and health.

WILLIAM KAY.

First Surgeon's Mate of His Majesty's
Ship *Agamemnon*.

Dr. FOTHERGILL, of *Bath*.—"An industrious young woman, in consequence of *despondency of mind*, threw herself into the *River Avon*.—The ferryman, after several efforts in *diving*, at length brought the apparently dead body into the boat-house.—According to the most moderate computation, she must have been immersed *ten minutes*, not to mention that *some time elapsed* before my attendance and the commencement of the R. P.—PERSEVERANCE at length produced a *languid pulse*, *broken sighs*, and *laborious breathing*.—The various means were *now* employed in a more moderate and gentle degree, till the VITAL FUNCTIONS were perfectly restored.

INTENSE COLD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF
RESUSCITATION.*Heliwell, North Wales, Feb. 21, 1799.*

D. HUGHES was, on the 4th instant, at day-break, found near the road-side, under Greenfield Hall, *emerged in snow*. He was discovered lying upon his face, frigid, and apparently dead. The body was conveyed to a copper-forge, where he was very imprudently placed near a large fire, till my arrival, which was at least *three quarters of an hour*; his lips livid, the heart and arteries deprived of their wonted actions, accompanied with other circumstances so unfavourable that I despaired of success. I began and continued with friction for half an hour, he was put into a warm bath, where the friction was repeated with success. It was full three quarters of an hour before warmth diffused itself over the surface of the body. At this time a feeble pulsation of the radial artery was discoverable, and he made efforts to open his eyes, which he at last effected, but seemed wild and incoherent. We now got down a little spiced wine, and from this moment he progressively got better. After having used the various resuscitative means for near four hours, the powers of vitality were happily restored.

He left the house about ten o'clock, but continued riotous about an hour afterwards; it is therefore conjectured, from the short way he walked (about a quarter of a mile only), that he must have lain above *seven hours* exposed to as inclement a night as we have experienced this season. Though I communicate this case as the first instance of success that has occurred in this part of North Wales; it will be no small gratification to you to find, that we are not inactive in these parts, in pursuing the means introduced by that inimitable Institution, the H. S. To me, Sir, it is some consolation, when I reflect that I have been instrumental in restoring suspended life.

T. THORESBY.

N. B. I have caused Extracts from the Publications of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY to be translated into Welsh, printed and dispersed under an idea that it may be an inducement to the people to begin their exertions on suspended life, while others are employed in obtaining Medical aid.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION AND RESUSCITATION.

LATEAT SCINTILLULA FORSAN

DEEPLY IMPRESSED ON THE MINDS OF PRACTITIONERS
ANIMATES TO PERSEVERANCE,
and the RESTORATION OF LIFE.

JOHN CARTER, suffocated by *charcoal fumes*.—The earliest effects were giddiness, and in a few minutes the youth fell *senseless* into his father's arms.—Half an hour had elapsed before my attendance.—No *pulsation* nor *breathing* could be perceived.

Diluted vinegar repeatedly dashed on the face and breast, in conjunction with the *Restorative methods* for half an hour, produced convulsions and the return of pulse.—In a few minutes, my patient relapsed into his former apparent lifeless state.—By the additional aid of the *enema fumosum*, the acid, &c. animation was again restored, and, in a few days, the return of perfect health.

Spital Square, October 5, 1798.

W. HAWES.

“DEATH MAY USURP ON NATURE MANY HOURS,
“AND YET THE FIRE OF LIFE KINDLE AGAIN
“THE O’ERPREST SPIRITS.”

Shakspeare.

PROVIDENTIAL DELIVERANCE.

CAPTAIN NODDINGS, of Whitby, having been left with one man on-board; the sea running so high that no one could return, both were abandoned to apparent destruction.—At length a fishing-boat approached sufficiently near to throw a rope on-board; but the rope slipped, and he sunk; at length with a hook they caught his clothes, and rescued him from the perilous waves.

No signs of life appearing when taken up, the men were heaving him again into the sea; but the poor fellow, his companion in misery, begged earnestly they would use endeavours for his recovery. After some fruitless efforts, they were again preparing to throw him overboard, but he earnestly again prevailed on them to suffer the body to remain.—In the morning some very slight symptoms of RETURNING ANIMATION were perceived.—The *faithful sailor* assiduously employed friction, stimulants, &c. which restored life; and CAPTAIN NODDINGS is at this time in perfect health, and arrived at Hull.

August 3, 1798.

B. JACKSON.

BENEVOLENCE,

AN ODE,

By JOHN GRETTON, Esq.

INSCRIBED TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ERNEST AUGUSTUS:

Recited before the GOVERNORS, STEWARDS, &c. of the

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,

At the ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION, the 16th of April,
1799.

By WILLIAM WALTER GRETTON.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
PRINCE ERNEST AUGUSTUS, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

TO permit that I introduce this Ode to your notice, under the auspices of a young and noble Student *, whose Oration, on the 17th of December last, in the Chapel of Trinity-College, Cambridge, has done him so much credit. Amongst other apposite observations on the progressive improvement of mankind, he emphatically remarks, "That Virtue, whether fortunate or otherwise, blesses not only its own Age but almost remotest Posterity, being as beneficial by example as by its immediate effects."—"COMPASSION bids us feel for misfortune.—It is this sacred Monitor which opens the heart to social affection; it encourages, cherishes,

* The Honourable WILLIAM LAMB, LORD MELBOURNE's second son.

and matures, those Sentiments of Charity, which so eminently distinguish the people of the British Nation; scattering blessings upon all around, and producing the highest felicity to those who possess and exercise themselves in its exalted purposes †."

Having finished my Ode to BENEVOLENCE previous to my being favoured with a Copy of Mr. Lamb's Oration, I could not but feel myself, on a perusal of it, highly satisfied with the choice I had made of a subject so ably delineated by him, and so forcibly supported by your Royal Highness's great condescension and humanity. I therefore entreat you will have the goodness to receive this Production as a testimony of the high sense I entertain of your kindness to an unhappy young woman, who was taken lifeless from the Thames, near Kew, last Summer, and restored to existence by the Medical Assistants of the Humane Society, under your Royal Highness's anxious attentions and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

Your ROYAL HIGHNESS's

devoted humble servant,

Belmont, Vauxhall,
Feb. 12, 1799.

JOHN GRETTON.

† No Man, or Associated Body of Men,
hath done more to carry this amiable System into Effect than Dr. HAWES,
aided by the Managers and Medical Assistants of the HUMANE SOCIETY,
of which the Proofs and happy Consequences are abundant.

Unremitting in their Exertions, they have this Year set on Foot an Investigation
into the most probable Means of PRESERVING THE LIVES
OF SHIPWRECKED MARINERS AND OTHERS.

In order to encourage the Inquiry, PREMIUMS are to be given
to the best ESSAYS, DRAWINGS, and MODELS,
transmitted to the TREASURER on the following Subjects.

FIRST,—WHAT ARE THE BEST MEANS OF PRESERVING
MARINERS AND OTHERS FROM SHIPWRECK?

SECOND,—WHAT WILL BE THE MOST PROBABLE MEANS OF KEEPING
VESSELS AFLOAT?

THIRD,—THE MOST CERTAIN METHODS OF CONVEYING ASSISTANCE
FROM SHORE TO VESSELS IN DISTRESS, WITHIN A CERTAIN DISTANCE OF
LAND, AND WHEN BOATS DARE NOT VENTURE OUT TO THE AID OF
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS, &c.

BENEVOLENCE.

WHEN first COMPASSION to the Earth,
 BENEVOLENCE, her Child, consign'd,
 The VIRTUES bless'd the heav'nly Birth,
 And form'd her infant Mind.
 The human Heart they bade her know,
 To feel and sooth each tort'ring Woe;
 Desponding Mis'ry's Pangs to cheer,
 Allay its Griefs, and wipe away the Tear.

Great Source of universal Good!
 Thy Voice was heard, when erst the Flood
 In wide Destruction hurl'd
 The Vengeance of th' Almighty Hand
 Around ARABIA's guilty Land,
 And swept away a World!

O Power supreme! to Thee 'twas giv'n
 To spare, for so the Will of Heav'n,
 A Remnant from the Grave:
 Through the destructive Torrent's Tide
 Thou gav'st the ARK secure to ride
 Triumphant o'er the Wave.

STILL MORE THY BRIGHT EFFUSION SHONE,
 When, as in Bethlem's hallow'd Plain,
 Array'd in Mercy's sacred Zone,
 From thy GREAT SELF was heard the Strain,
 That PEACE to all Mankind was giv'n,
 SALVATION from the Hand of Heav'n.
 Angels the glad Tidings bore
 To Judah's honour'd Land,—to Earth's remotest Shore.

Sweet

Sweet as through Sharon's Vale the Rose
 Spreads its kind Influence as it blows
 O'er Syria's torrid Ground;
 So from thy Emanations rise
 The fairest Blessing of the Skies,
 GOODWILL the World around.

Swift as electric Light'nings dart
 Their Fires through Ether's wide Domain,
 So rapid vibrates through the Heart
 The agonizing Voice of Pain;
 When by Affliction's rugged Hand,
 At stern Adversity's Command,
 The woe-struck Breast submissive bends,
 And suppliant at thy Shrine in Sorrow sad attends.

Now glows again, no more distress'd,
 The late dejected suff'ring Breast;
 The Heart no longer grieves:
 The dimpled Joys resume their Reign,
 Hush'd ev'ry agonizing Pain,
 For pitying Heav'n relieves.

Hail, Good supreme! to Thee this Day
 The Muse its annual Tribute brings;
 To ERNEST consecrates the Lay,
 To royal Worth with Rapture sings.
 Of high Desert the Brows to bind,
 She weaves, the fairest of its Kind,
 A Wreath from Adulation free,
 The civic Wreath of well-earn'd Praise, Great Youth, for Thee.

Much-honour'd Prince!—'twas thine to save
 The love-lorn Victim from the Grave;
 To thy benignant Breast was giv'n
 Joy, such as Angels truly know,
 When, rescu'd from the Shades below,
 They add a Saint to Heav'n.

ON THE
USE AND ABUSE OF REASON,
A N O D E,

By JOHN GRETTON, Esq.

Inscribed to Sir JOSEPH ANDREWS, Bart.

Recited before the GOVERNORS, STEWARDS, &c. &c. of the

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,

At their ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION, April 16, 1799,

By JOHN BAILY,

Of Mr. GEORGE LLOYD's Academy.

TO SIR JOSEPH ANDREWS, BART.

VICE PRESIDENT, &c.

SIR,

THE zealous and steady attention shewn to the welfare of your Fellow-Creatures, by your attachment to the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, from its origin to the present day, induces me to request your patronage to this Ode.

At all times open to distress, it is the highest solace of your heart to do good without an ostentatious display of it.

Yours is pure and unaffected Charity, alleviating the miseries of the Unhappy, in whatever shape they are presented to you.

That such a Life, blessed with every comfort health can bestow, may be long continued, is the sincere wish of

Yours, most respectfully,

Bellmont, Vauxhall,
Feb. 12, 1799.

JOHN GRETTON.

ON

ON THE
USE AND ABUSE OF REASON.

“CAN story'd Urn, or animated Bust,
 “Back to its Mansion call the fleeting Breath?
 “Can Honour's Voice provoke the silent Dust,
 “Or Flatt'ry sooth the dull cold Ear of Death?
 “On some fond Breast the parting Soul relies,
 “Some pious Cares the closing Eye requires;
 “E'en from the Tomb the Voice of Nature cries,
 “E'en in our Ashes live their wonted Fires.”

So sung the Bard,—as o'er his Fellow-Clay
 He pour'd, in Requiem sad, the plaintive Lay;
 Whilst, round th' ill-fated Youth's belov'd Remains,
 Heav'd the deep Sigh of Village Maids and Swains.

Adverse his Fortunes! Though of humble Birth,
 His manly Spirit anxious fought to find
 A Heart congenial to his rustic Worth,
 Of Manners gentle, and enlighten'd Mind.

That Friend he gain'd:—But transient was the Bliss!
 The Flow'r was blighted ere in perfect Bloom;
 Death mark'd the Rose-Bud with a clay-cold Kiss,
 And bore the lovely Victim to the Tomb!

Now by the Wood-Side murm'ring, as in Scorn
 His wayward Fancies, sighing he would rove;
 There o'er the Brook would pore like One forlorn,
 Or craz'd with Grief, or cross'd with hapless Love.
 At length his Sorrows sought a wat'ry Grave
 In the sad Refuge of the yielding Wave.

Misjudging Youth! why didst thou thus despair?
 God gave thee Life, 'twas therefore worth thy Care.
 Doth not HE live, by whom Creation rose,
 Who REASON gave, the Balm to all our Woes?

—Thy

—Thy Days the Tissue of Affliction bore,
 Thou wert the Object of her rugged Lore ;—
 Yet, through the poignant Grief thick-spreading round,
FAITH would have brought thee to **HOPE**'s happier Ground.
 Why then, rash Youth, God's Dispensations shun?
 Why seek the Grave ere Half thy Race was run?
 The dastard Wretch thus flies th' embattled Field,
 Ignobly shuns the Conflict and the Shield.

HAIL, REASON'S SONS!—YE SONS OF SCIENCE, HAIL!
 'Tis yours o'er cold dull Systems to prevail ;
 Yours to support unerring Nature's Cause,
 And justify her long-neglected Laws.
 To you once more I strike the Delphic String,
 Once more a Tribute to Desert I bring ;
 Around your Brows the sacred Chaplet bind
 Of Gratitude, high Solace of the Mind.

'Tis yours, ere ever lost, to Death consign'd,
 Ere the last glimm'ring Lamp of Life expires,
 Haply to form and guide th' inquiring Mind,
 To trace and to restore its fading Fires.

Pleas'd with the Prospect of your future Fame,
 The Muse around this honour'd Fane shall spread
 These Laurels to your never-dying Name,
THE THANKS OF THOUSANDS RESCU'D FROM THE DEAD.

O REASON! heav'n-born Goddess, hear!
 In ev'ry adverse Hour be near ;
 Alluage the Sorrows of the Breast,
 Calm the afflicted Heart, and sooth it into Rest.

No more Despair, with frenzy'd Hand,
 Shall scatter Terror through the Land,
 Or arm its Phantom-form ;
 No longer, lost to Hope's bright Ray,
 The Soul shall sicken at the Day,
 Or dread th' ideal Storm.

E'en **DEATH** shall own thy Pow'r to save
 Desponding Mortals from the Grave :
 To thee, submissive, yield the Palm,
 And **CONFIDENCE** arise Affliction's Breast to calm.

RESUSCITATIVE PROCESS.

What thou doest—Do quickly.

OCCIDIT, QUI NON SERVAT.

THE DROWNED.

- 1.—Convey carefully the Body, with the Head raised,
to the nearest Receiving House.
 - 2.—Strip, dry the Body ; clean the Mouth and Nostrils.
 - 3.—YOUNG CHILDREN to be put between two
Persons in a warm Bed.
 - 4.—AN ADULT—Lay the Body on a Bed,
and in cold Weather near the Fire.
In warm Seasons AIR would be freely admitted.
 - 5.—The body to be *gently rubbed* with Flannel, sprinkled
with Spirits or Flour of Mustard ;
and a heated Warming Pan, coved, may be lightly moved
over the Back and Spine.
 - 6.—The BREAST to be fomented with *hot Spirits* ;
hot Bricks or Tiles covered, to be applied to the
Soles of the Feet, and Palms of the Hands.
If no Signs of Life appear, the Body to be put into
the warm Bath.
- * * *Press the lower part of the Larynx* backwards upon the
Gullet ;
the pressure should be only upon the *cricoid cartilage*,
by which the gullet may be straitened ;
while the passage *through the larynx* is not interrupted.
When the lungs are filled with air,
press the breast and belly, that it may be again expelled ;
then the blowing and expulsion should be repeated,
so as to imitate the *alternate motions* of natural respiration.
- 7.—TOBACCO SMOKE is to be thrown gently into the
Fundament, with a proper Instrument, or the Bowl of a Pipe
covered, so as to defend the Mouth of the Assistant.
The INTESTINES retain the longest their irritability ;
therefore the inaction should be supported or renewed,
as so considerable a portion of the moving fibres
must contribute, in a great degree, to restore the
activity of the whole system.

* * CULLEN

* * * CULLEN says—*The smoke of Tobacco* has been most commonly applied, and on many occasions proved very efficacious.

The *felices casus vitæ restitutæ* by the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS have established the use of this herb in the *enematic form* as one of the *media* of eliciting the *abditæ vires natu. æ.*
See TRANSACTIONS of the SOCIETY, p. 502 to 540.
De usu Clysmatis Nicotiani.

8.—TO RESTORE BREATHING—introduce the Pipe of a Bellows (when no apparatus is at hand) into *one* Nostril, the *other* and Mouth being closed, *inflate the Lungs*, till the Breast be a little raised; the Mouth and Nostrils must then be let free: repeat this Process till Life appear.

9 —ELECTRICITY
is recommended to be *early employed*
by the Medical Assistants,
or other
judicious Practitioners.

INTENSE COLD.

Rub the Body with *Snow, Ice, or Cold Water*,
Restore Warmth, &c. by slow Degrees;
and after some Time,
if there be no Appearance of Life, the
Plans of Resuscitation for the Drowned must be employed.

SUSPENSION BY THE CORD.

- 1.—A few Ounces of Blood may be taken from the jugular Vein;
Cupping-glasses applied to the Head and Neck;
Leeches also to the Temples.
- 2.—The other Methods of Treatment, the same as recommended for the Apparently Drowned.

INTOXICATION.

The Body to be laid on a Bed, with the Head a little raised;
the Neckcloth, &c. removed.

Obtain immediate MEDICAL ASSISTANCE,
as the Modes of Treatment must be varied according to the
Circumstances of the Patient.

SUFFOCATION BY NOXIOUS VAPOURS.

Cold Water to be repeatedly thrown upon the Face, &c.
drying the Body at Intervals.

If the Body feels cold, employ gradual *Warmth* :
and the Plans for restoring the Drowned,
in all cases of Apparent Death.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

RESUSCITATION.

On the *dawn* or first indication of returning life, the prudent practitioner will resign the office of *Art to Nature*—It is evident that ART has contributed her share by enabling *Nature* to struggle with the immediate cause of oppression.

1.—ON SIGNS OF RETURNING LIFE,

a Tea-spoonful of warm Water may be given ;
and, if swallowing be returned,
warm Wine, or diluted Brandy.

The Patients must be put into a warm Bed,
and, if disposed to Sleep,
they will generally awake perfectly restored.

2.—The Plans above recommended are to be used
Three or Four Hours.

*It is an absurd and vulgar Opinion to suppose Persons irrecoverable,
because Life does not soon make its Appearance.*

3.—BLEEDING NEVER TO BE EMPLOYED,

UNLESS BY THE

DIRECTION OF THE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.

THOUSANDS OF THE RESUSCITATIVE PROCESS are *gratuitously* delivered to the Publick *annually* ; so that the well-disposed may afford immediate assistance on unfortunate persons being taken out of the Thames, Ponds, or Rivers.

An immense number of our fellow-creatures, of all ages and ranks, have been thus rescued from the watery grave, and providentially recalled to life by the Restorative Plans, which are almost universally in the hands of humane and benevolent persons.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL,

April 26, 1799.

SOLEMN MUSIC.—

THE STEWARDS AND CITY MARSHALS INTRODUCED

AN IMMENSE NUMBER OF

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,

RESTORED TO LIFE BY THIS HUMANE INSTITUTION.

FIRST BANNER OF THIS TRIUMPHAL CAVALCADE,

CARRIED BEFORE MRS. LEIGH,

ON WHICH WAS INSCRIBED,

BEHOLD MY INFANT CHILD AND NIECE,

RESTORED BY THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

SECOND BANNER.

JOSEPH LARDNER, { Rescued from the } JOHN LARDNER,
 ANN LARDNER, { WATERY GRAVE. } MARY LARDNER.

Mr. LARDNER addressed the VICE PRESIDENTS, &c.

*“ I thank you for my own Life,**“ and the Lives**“ of my Three Children.”*

{ Ten Guineas or more—constitute a Life-Governor. }
{ Two Guineas yearly—constitute an Annual Director. }
{ The Annual Guinea—constitutes a Governor. }

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